Security and Socio-Economic Development of Nigeria State

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Abstract

There cannot be development when there is no security. Security is essential if society must develop and move forward to a desirable socio-economic development. This paper evaluated the issues of insecurity and its effects on Nigeria's socio-economic development. Available data on the level and dimensions of insecurity in Nigeria reveals an increase over time, which constitutes serious threat to lives and property, hinders economic activities and discourages investors, all which stifles and retards Nigeria's socio-economic development. The study also identified lack of equality and justice; poor economy; high level of unemployment; religious; political instability, electoral, religious, ethnic or tribal as sources of crises that beset Nigeria which has resulted to loss of lives and properties that would have aided Nigeria's development process. This emerging trend of insecurity has not abated but has assumed a dangerous dimension which poses a threat to the corporate existence of the country as one geographical entity. In the light of the above, the study recommends that government should be proactive in dealing with security issues and threats, through new methods of intelligence gathering and sharing among security personnel, training, logistics, motivation, and deploying advanced technology in managing security challenges. Government should be prompt at addressing the identified causes of insecurity. The paper further argues that security of lives and properties is a collective responsibility, thereby; both state actors and non-state actors should be responsible for bringing about the desired sustained socio-economic and political wellbeing of Nigerians.

Keywords: *Development, Growth, Insecurity, Socio-economic and Development*

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Background to the Study

Security means different thing to different people. Security is as old as mankind. However, it is the act of preventing unlawful entrance or exit of a premise, prevention of unlawful possession or to protect a person, people or place from attack. Security is also the protection of life and properties from intruders, attack, trespassers or theft. Security is defined from the word 'secure' (Hornby, 2000:1063). The holy scripture help us appreciate the fact that the first human creations (Adam and Eve) were prevented entrance to the Garden of Eden. It follows that God himself initiated the concept of security (Fuller, 1979:7). Insecurity in Nigeria has become an alarming issue where policy makers, Government and Non-Governmental organizations and those in academia have raised voices in an effort to reduce its menace. Although, measures have been taken by the government through the establishment of agencies and security operatives to curb this rising trend of criminality, but such efforts have failed to reduce the rate of crime. Literatures attest to the fact that after the Nigerian civil war in 1970, large quantities of arms were imported into Nigeria to be used by the military. Deliberately or inadvertently, these arms got into the arms of the non military (civilians). These arms became tools in the arms of civilians and ex-military men for criminal purposes. There was also the army of unemployed youths some of whom lost their job during the civil war. Armed robbery phenomenon in Nigeria came to the increase immediately after the Nigerian civil war (Bassey, 2002: 38).

The Nigerian University campuses have also recorded crimes ranging from physical assault, murder, arson, armed robbery, rape, kidnapping, assassination etc. Terrorism is the use of threat or violence for the purpose of publicizing the existence of violence or cause of a particular group. Terrorism is also used as a measure of persuasion or coercion for political motives. It is a tool used to accomplish specific goals (Imadoja, 1993:68) The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria specifically states that "The security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government". Unfortunately, government on this constitutional responsibility has failed to provide a secured and safe environment for lives and property, and the conduct of business and economic activities.

According to Omoyibo and Akpomera (2013), as cited in Olabanji and Ese, security is a concept that is prior to the state, and the state exists in order to provide that concept. Security is the prime responsibility of the state (Hobbes, 1996). The alarming rate of insecurity in Nigeria has propelled crime rate and Terrorists attacks in all regions of the country such as Boko haram, Fulani and farmers conflict, kidnapping, harmed robbery, militancy etc leaving unfavorable consequences for the nation's economy and its growth. To address the threat to national security and combat the increasing waves of crime, the federal government in the 2013 budget made a huge allocation to security, and the national assembly passed the Anti-Terrorism Act in 2011 (Ewetan, 2013). Despite these efforts, the rate of insecurity in the country is still high, and a confirmation of this is the low ranking of Nigeria in the Global Peace Index (GPI, 2012). Despite the huge security measures taken to address the daunting challenges of insecurity in Nigeria, government efforts have not produced the desired positive

result. This has compelled the Nigerian government in recent time to request for foreign assistance from countries such as USA, Israel, and EU countries to fight the rising waves of terrorism and insecurity. Amidst the deteriorating security situation in the country, Nigeria is also confronted with several developmental challenges which pose serious threat to socio-economic development which has led to the recession witness currently. These developmental challenges include endemic rural and urban poverty; worsen youth unemployment, low industrial output, unstable and deteriorating exchange rate, high inflation rate, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, very large domestic debt, and rising stock of external debt (Ewetan, 2013).

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's unemployment rate increased to 23.9 per cent in 2011 compared with 21.1 per cent in 2010 and 19.7 per cent in 2009, in 2016 it rose to 41.11 per cent. The country has a youth population of 80 million, representing about 60 per cent of the total population with a growth rate of 2.6 per cent per year, and the national demography suggests that the youth population remains vibrant with an average annual entrant to the labor force at 1.8 million between 2006 and 2011. In 2011, 37.7 per cent of Nigerian were aged 15-24 years and 22.4 per cent of those between ages 25 and 44 were willing to work but could not get jobs. The current level of social insecurity is alarming and unacceptable. Nigeria had experienced several militia groups ranging from; Arewa People's Congress, Bakassi Boys, Bakassi Movement for self- Determination, Boko Haram, Civil Joint Task Force, Egbesu, Ijaw Youth Council, Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta, Niger Delta Avengers, Niger Delta Greenland Justice Mandate, Niger Delta Liberation Front, Niger Delta People's Volunteer Force, Niger Delta Vigilante, Oodua People's Congress, Yan Tatsine etc. This is further evidenced by the fact that all regions have started calling for division such as the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) with its establishment of Biafra Secret Service (BSS). Due to insecurity in the country, the government has devoted huge part of its budget to defence as contained in the 2017 national budget. It is one of the four sectors that got the highest allocation. It is said that a total of N465.87 billion was allocated to it. The Minister of Budget and National Planning, Udoma Udoma reported that the Ministry of Defence received N325.87 billion as recurrent vote in the N7.29 trillion budgets. It however, came fourth in capital allocation with N140 billion.

The Ministry of Interior got the highest recurrent allocation of N482.37 billion and N63 billion capital vote for the period. The irony of the issue is that a greater proportion of the population does not have access to safe water, health care facilities, electricity and affordable quality education. Nigeria is a signatory to the UN resolution on the MDG goals, which is unrealizable. Given the mind blowing budget for defence, it has become a clear attestation to the relationship between security and socio-economic development of the Nigeria State. This paper seeks to elucidate the direct issues of security in Nigerian state and the consequences for the Nigerian federation in its entire ramification.

Methodology
The study adopted descriptive research approach and data were obtained basically from secondary sources. Descriptive research is chiefly concerned with finding, describing and interpreting "what is". This method does not aim at discovering new phenomena, but is "concerned with conditions or relationship practices that prevail; beliefs; points of view or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing" (Best 1970:116 cited in Apere 2006)

Descriptive research as the name implies, seek to quantitatively and qualitatively describe the nature of a particular problem or topic. Descriptive research as a major research approach, enhance qualitative policy decision making since it creates a clear picture of a particular situation or population which promotes its understanding. It also serves as a pre-requisite to inferences and generalizations (Robinson 2007).

Literature Review
Conceptual Issues
There is a diverse approach to conceptualizing security which is the antithesis of security issues. This article thus seeks to evaluate the concept of security to enhance a good comprehension of the concept of security. Security need was the foundation of the social contract between the people and the state, in which people willingly relinquish their rights to an organ of government who oversees the survival of all and sundry. In this circumstance, security embodies the mechanism put in place to eschew, prevent, limit, or resolve violent conflicts, and threats that originate from other states, non-state actors, or structural socio-political and economic conditions (Stan, 2004). For decades, issues relating to security were on the front burner in the development discourse, Several effort have been made since the cold war ended to redefine the concept of security from a state-centric perspective to a broader view that places premium on individuals, in which human security that embodies elements of national security, human rights and national development remain major instrument for explaining the concept. At the core of this debate there have been effort to deepen and widen the concept of security from the level of the states to societies and individuals, and from military to non-military issues (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Kruhmann, 2003).

According to Nwanegbo and Odigbo (2013) as used in Olabanji and Ese, the diverse approaches to the conceptualization of human security in the theoretical literature can be categorized into two major strands. One is a neo-realist theoretical strand that conceptualizes security as primary responsibilities of the state. The second strand, a postmodernist or pluralview, conceptualizes security as the responsibilities of non-state actors and displaces the state as a major provider of security. In Nigeria, the state actors and non state actors are both stakeholders in the fight against insecurity and social economic development of the state. Proponents of the pluralist approach argue that the concept of security goes beyond a military determination of threats. They are of the view that government should be more concern with the economic security of individual than the security of the state because the root causes of insecurity are economic in nature. Some scholars in conceptualizing security

placed emphasis on the absence of threats to peace, stability, national cohesion, political and socio-economic objectives of a country (Igbuzor, 2011; Oche, 2001; Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013) as cited in Olabanji and Ese. Thus there is a general consensus in the contemporary literature that security is essential for national cohesion, peace and sustainable development, It is therefore apparent that national security is a desire, sine qua non for economic growth and development of any country (Oladeji and Folorunso, 2007).

In the intelligence community there is a consensus that security is not the absence of threats or security issues, but the existence of a robust mechanism to respond proactively to the challenges posed by these threats with expediency, expertise, and in real time. The concept of security challenges means different terms, absence of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; lack of protection, and lack of safety. According to Beland (2005) insecurity is a state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumba (2013) defines insecurity from two perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threat of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is the state of being opened to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortune. Insecurity underscores a major point that those affected by insecurity are not only uncertain or unaware of what would happen but they are also vulnerable to the threats and dangers when they occur. In the context of this paper insecurity is defined as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethno-regional, civil, social, economic, and political that contributes to recurring conflicts, and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property.

The conceptualization of development has metamorphosis since the Second World War ended in 1945. The meaning and the conceptualization of development was greatly influenced by the ideological contradiction between the Socialist East and the Capitalist West. The issue of ideology of development posed a problem to conceptualizing development. Growth theorists argued that development is an outcome of economic growth while other scholars like Rostov (1952), Harrod-Domar (1957) argued that economic development and growth result from structural changes, savings and investments in an economy. The failure of economic growth in most under-developed and developed countries of Latin America and Africa, in the late 1970s, is the inability to deliver corresponding social goods and solve problems of unemployment, poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy and ever increasing crimes and wars, necessitated the new thinking, and redefinition of development from economic growth centered perspective to human centered approach (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013). In this light Chandler (2007) sees development as a broader concept that recognizes psychological and material factors that measure human well being. Development therefore is a multifaceted phenomenon and man centered. It is the process of empowering people to maximize their potentials, and develop the knowledge capacity to exploit nature to meet daily human needs (Rodney, 1972; Nnoli, 1981; Ake, 2001).

The transformation of the society and the emergence of new social and economic organizations are critical indicators of development (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013) as cited in Olabanji and Ese. Socio-economic development is a product of development and can be defined as the process of social and economic transformation in a society. Socio-economic development embraces changes taking place in the social sphere mostly of an economic nature. Thus, socio-economic development is made up of processes caused by exogenous and endogenous factors which determine the course and direction of the development. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes. Scholars have identified strong links between security and development since the cold war ended (Nwanegbo and Odigbo, 2013; Chandler, 2007).

They posited that development cannot be achieved in any nation where there are conflicts, crisis and war. There is a consensus in the literature that security and development are two different and inseparable concepts that affect each other, and this has naturally triggered debates on security-development nexus (Chandler, 2007, Stan 2004). Given the lack of consistent definition for 'right realism' in mainstream academia, it serves firstly to define the perspective overall prior to its discussion. Right realism has emerged due to modern developments in society's function and the understanding of how society influences the growth of individuals. In the mid-20th century the popular inclination towards crime was to approach it as a social problem that may be solved by re-evaluating the current approaches to crime management socially (Walklate, 2007).

However, due to global recession and increases in recorded crime rates, progression was gradually made in the United States as well as the United Kingdom towards causes of crime on the individual level. This approach to crime serves to shift the focus of crime and criminality from the shoulders of the governments and policy, to the nature of the causes of criminal individuals based on official statistics. Sociobiological explanations for crime, rational choice theory and routine activity approach are three aspects that will be taken under consideration here, applied using modern definitions of crime and criminal behavior. A more conservative approach towards crime control, emphasizing the agency of individuals over the power of poor social structures to harbor criminality, is characteristic of right realism. Social-biological theories are one example of this perspective, descending to the most basic root of human factors. Research into what impact genetics will have on individual's personal traits is rapidly accelerating, revealing new potential for explaining various phenomena of the human condition. James Q. Wilson and Richard Herrnstein did considerable work on the underlying causes of crime, focused on constitutional factors (age, sex, body type etc.), presence and/or absence of rein forcers and the nature of conscience (Walklate, 2007).

They observed that crime is proportionately committed by young men in society (Owen, 2012), attributing age and sex as significant correlation to crime-committing potential. The benefits of having a deep and well-sourced understanding of the genetics behind human behavior outweigh the potential consequences this type of knowledge could provoke. For example, genetic research has revealed that alcohol consumption may be inherited through the genes of individuals (Wickens, 2009). While the consumption of alcohol does not necessarily mean an individual will commit a crime, it is known that the inhibitory effects of alcohol will severely impair rational judgment. Equipped with this knowledge, it is possible to seek out those who may be at risk for inheriting alcohol consumption problems, and assist them by educating regarding the risks associated with it. This type of approach, backed by a scientific base and fronted by a pro-active and preventative solutions, is what one could hope to see from the development of a broad sociobiological knowledge base. There is sinister potential for this information to be misused however, if it is deemed more equitable to pinpoint at-risk individuals and remove them from the system rather than rehabilitate or educate them. Given the right-realist tendencies towards conservative means of governance, it is reasonable to believe that this sort of program would be slow in reaching application.

The polar result is a filtering of individuals based on genetic predispositions, and a removal or observation of them without necessary providing with assistance. This is the sort of solution that a long history of oppression and genocides in human societies has proven favoured by great criminals in power of the past and present. It is due to this negative potential that sociobiological explanations for criminal behaviour are avoided in current discourse regarding individuals. The final aspect of right realism that will be considered here is Routine activity theory, which is based on circumstantial predictors of criminal behavior. Routine activity theory focuses on three points of a crime: the motivated offender, the potential victim, and the absence of a capable guardian. It is explained that an opportunity for the offender and potential victim to meet must arise, and then a circumstance in which it is more advantageous for criminal victimization to occur rather than to abide by law. It addresses that this is related to the "life circumstances" of members of society, without further addressing the larger social context which brings them together (Walklate, 2007).

Sensibly, this theory relates to the sociobiological approach in that the experiences of different sex, gender, race and ages of people will influence their routine activities. For example, a youthful male individual will be more likely to be engaging in risky behaviors as a virtue of being in the adolescent phase of cognitive development (Wickens, 2002). What the routine activity approach neglects to acknowledge fully is the fact that socioeconomic status is a significant predictor of certain crime-related lifestyles. It describes the circumstances in which crime occur without describing why the circumstances exist in the first place. There is again support for the agency of the potential offender in choosing to offend or not, provided with the "perfect storm" of criminal opportunity. While it is not helpful to fully shift the blame away from offenders, it is important not to ignore the fact that social structure combined with agency is what produces crime. If the needs of individuals are satisfactorily met, while the

feeling of relative deprivation for those in the lower brackets lessened, there may be less need to turn to criminality in order to achieve societal goals. Routine activity theory gets close to the issue at the heart of why crime exists, but in the interests of keeping focused on criminals, ignores the environment in which it grows.

The symbiotic nature of the relationship between human beings and their surroundings is neither a dualist nor completely cohesive phenomena. It is important to separate both agencies and systemic aspects that contribute to crime, and then approach the evident underlying commonalities with a critical lens. With differences in political ideologies set aside, a compromised union of left and right realist points would provide a rounded and satisfying assessment of legally defined crime on the scale of individuals and the social structures.

Some Theories of Development
Economic Theories
The Production Function Based Model: Production function defines the relationship between outputs and inputs in a production system. It defines specifically, the output of goods and services as a function of the input of factors of production. Functionally, if Q represents national output, K capital input, L labour input, N land input, E entrepreneurship input, then the functional equation of the production function is;

$$Q = Q(K, L, N, E)$$

By differentiation of the above equation, therefore, takes the form as; Q, ΔQ, then we have

$$\Delta Q = Q_k dK + Q_L dL + Q_N dN + Q_E dE$$

The equation above is an indication that economic growth depends on the quantity of inputs of factors services and factor productivities. Development seeking countries should address issues of the supply of these factors of production. Hence, savings and investment are catalyst to growth and development. However, all these cannot be achieved amidst insecurity.

The Harrod-Domar Growth Model: This model is related to the production function model, though it concentrates on capital and links growth to savings and the capital-output ratio. Below is a simplified version of the Harrod-Domar model;

$$S = sY$$

Where,

   S = total national savings
   s = average rate of savings, and
   Y = national income or output
   k = K/Y (k assumed a constant)

Where,

       k = capital-output ratio
       K = total capital stock
  If   I = investment, then I = ΔK

Again, this model shows that growth rate of national income is a function of the average rate of savings and the capital-capital ratio. The rate of growth is related to the average rate of savings, the higher the rate of savings, the higher the rate of growth of national income. So, Harrod and Domar postulate that saving is central in the development process; hence, government at all levels should formulate and implement policies towards enhancement of the rate of savings and investment.

The Lewis Dual Sector Model: The Lewis (1954) dual sector model locates economic development in a process in which surplus labour is transferred from a low productivity subsistent rural sector to an urban industrial employment. The profits from the urban industrial sector are continuously reinvested in the sector to create additional employment opportunities and thereby absorb the rural-urban labour inflow. This continuous reinvestment of profit by the capitalist derives the engine of growth and development of the economy. But again, these cannot be achieve in an environment besiege with insecurity.

Sociological Theories
Scholars have sought to locate the explanation of underdevelopment in the realm of the sociological and psychological behavioural patterns of the underdeveloped societies. This paper discusses contributions of some scholars, such as; McClelland (1951), and Hagen (1962).

McClelland's Achieving Society: This is a social psychological theory of development and underdevelopment. This theory hinges on the importance of achievement motivation as an explanatory variable in entrepreneurial behavior and the key role of the latter in the development process. It is McClelland's argument that entrepreneurial activity is the prime mover of economic and social development. He posits that the low level of development of underdeveloped countries is a result of low degree of prevalence of *n*-Achievement (achievement motivation) among their populace. Therefore, development depends on entrepreneurial activity which itself depends on *n*-Achievement (Okowa, 1996).

Hagen's 'How Economic Growth Begins': This theory postulates that certain individual characteristics in the underdeveloped societies give rise to certain social conditions which have impeded development. These characteristics include; low social mobility through economic success, backward physical sciences and primitive production techniques (Okowa, 1996). So, it is imperative to state that development by all standards cannot be achieved in an atmosphere of insecurity as experienced in Nigeria.

Composition of the Nigerian State

Nigeria is a federal constitutional republic with 36 states such as; Abia, Akwa Ibom, Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa Benue, Borno, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Enugu, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Niger, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Oyo, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto, Taraba, Yobe, Zamfara States and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Nigeria is further subdivided into 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs). It is located in West Africa with three major tribes such as Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba. It has more than 250 ethnic groups with varying spoken languages and customs. Nigeria happens to be the most populous country in Africa with a population of 143,318,000 in 2016 census and a projected figure of 193,392,517 in 2016, hence, making it the most populous Black Country in the world. She gained independence in October 1, 1960 from her colonial master – the United Kingdom. The main religions are Islam and Christianity. Christianity is concentrated in the South, while Islam dominates the Northern Nigeria. The Nigerian military, consisting of Army, Navy and Air Force are saddled with the responsibility to protect the Federal Republic of Nigeria, promote and sustain Nigeria's global security interest, and engaged in the peacekeeping efforts in West Africa.

Some Causes of Insecurity in Nigeria

There are several issues fueling insecurity in Nigeria, which includes; lack of equality and justice; poor economy; high level of unemployment; religious and ethnic crises; and political instability. Insecurity in Nigeria is an alarming issue as it has generated to the use various forms of violence ranging from traditional weapons, charms and modern sophisticated war armaments. Some of these crises are motivated by; political, electoral, religious, ethnic or tribal, and other forms. Nigeria has several regions with peculiar patterns of violence. The Northern part of the country is more of religious violence and its extremists called Boko Haram; the South-South has militancy which those who encourages in such violent are called the militants; the South-East has kidnapping, cultism and robbery as major forms of violent, now Biafra agitation; the South- West is more of politically motivated, where thugs are use as instruments of violence. Although, there are other forms of insecurity across these region such as; intimidations, rape, and tribal crises, among other forms of abuses that culminated to the level of insecurity in Nigeria.

According to Ibaba S. Ibaba (2017), the Niger Delta conflict was triggered by several factors that are linked to the inhibition of goal attainment; centralized federalism and inequitable distribution of oil revenue arising from ethnicity-based political domination and neglect of the region's development; oil induced environmental degradation and the resultant occupational displacement, loss of income and increased poverty; and the neglect of corporate social responsibility, among other issues triggered the conflict. Amazingly, there are agitations of both the majority and minority ethnic groups of total domination, discrimination, exploitation, oppression and a total neglect, amongst other issues. The result of these agitations led to the state of insecurity and has in no small measure threatened the peace, unity and stability in Nigeria. It is worrisome also that several lives are lost due to Fulani herdsmen' attacks on rural farmers and habitats of the North Central Nigeria, the trend is increasing by the day, hence, the socio-economic development is threatened.

Effects of Insecurity in Nigeria

The effects of insecurity on socio-economic development in any society - developed, developing and underdeveloped are not palatable. Some of these effects includes, but not limited to; loss of lives and properties, socio-economic stagnation, social tension, among others. However, Nigeria had established security agencies to combat crime and insecurity, which are; the National Security Agency (NSA), the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the State Security Services (SSS), the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Nigeria Customs Service (NCS), the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), and the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence corps (NSCDC). Still the level of insecurity is on the increase. Violence in its ramification has claimed several lives and properties in Nigeria. Farmers are afraid to farm due to unsolicited attacks by the Fulani herdsmen, there is lack of investment confidence, social and economic activities were grounded, schools were closed, and businesses were shut down resulting from Boko Haram activities in the Northern Nigeria. The while, the Southern Nigeria also witness low investment due to the activities of militia groups leading to a decline of investment and economic growth, thereby, increasing the level of unemployment. Interestingly, the government of Nigeria has devoted attention to combating insecurity.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The experience of insecurity in Nigeria is not palatable by all standards. Several issues have been identified in fueling insecurity in Nigeria. These include; lack of equality and justice; poor economy; high level of unemployment; religious and ethnic crises; and political instability. Some of these crises are further motivated by; political, electoral, religious, ethnic or tribal, and other forms. Amidst insecurity, socio-economic development is a mirage. The production function based theory which states that; $Q = Q (K, L, N, E)$. The model suggests that output is a function of inputs and that savings and investment are catalyst to growth and development. However, all these cannot be achieved amidst insecurity. Therefore, development seeking countries should address issues of the supply of these factors of production through combating and reducing the menace of violence and insecurity. The study recommends that the Federal Government should intensify its efforts to addressing the causes of insecurity holistically, creates employment opportunities, formulate a tripartite security agreement between federal, states and local governments in addressing insecurity. Because, addressing insecurity would increase investors confidence and investment in the economy, which would eventually create job opportunities.

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